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book and the illustrations, among which are some fine colored plates, help materially to give a literary and artistic presentation.

In chap. i, on "Evolution and Natural Selection," there is a general statement of leading theories regarding some of the aspects of evolution. Chaps. ii to vi deal respectively with "Adaptations in Animals and Plants," "Protective Resemblance," "Mimicry," "Warning Colors, Terrifying Markings, and Other Protective Devices," and "Animal Behavior." The form of statement of these chapter-headings and the discussion in these chapters give evidence of a belief in purposeful adaptation in plants and animals, a point of view now seriously questioned by biologists. In chap. vii methods of working in the field are presented under the heading, "General Observations and Sketches Afield"; and in chap. viii there is given an "Interpretation of Environment as Exemplified in the Orthoptera." As illustration in this review the last chapter will be treated more fully.

In the author's study of the relation between the orthoptera and their environment he has made use of previous botanical work, which in this regard is in advance of zoölogical work. It has long been known that as regions change, the types of plant life change, and in some cases it has been known that animal life changes in the same way. The nature of these changes in physical factors and the accompanying or immediately following changes in plant and animal life offer some of the best problems in evolution, and Dr. Hancock's interpretation of an environment through a study of insect life is an important contribution to our knowledge of regional animal evolution. Although animals often range widely throughout the year, their real home is regarded as being the place where they breed and rear their young. Upon this basis of classification the region studied is divided by the author into fifteen groups. In *wet-ground regions*, twenty-one species of locusts and five species of crickets live; in *medium-dry ground*, twenty-eight species of locusts, three of grasshoppers, and eleven of crickets find their homes; in *dry sand*, eleven species of locusts and one of cricket thrive; in *rocky environment*, two species of cockroaches were the only orthopterous inhabitants; *old wood* is a home for two species of cockroaches, two of locusts, and two of crickets; *human residences* furnish homes for four species of cockroaches and one of cricket; *standing grass* is inhabited by eleven species of grasshoppers; *shrubs* are inhabited by three species of katydids, two of grasshoppers, and five of crickets. In each of these and of the other habitats there are forms of orthoptera that are peculiar to it. To the ordinary observer these habitats look much alike; also the orthopterous life seems much the same in each. But to the student, as shown in this book, each habitat is a distinctly different thing, and the insect life shows equally clearly marked character both in form and habit. Here, and all through the book, there are contained most interesting, sometimes startling, descriptions of the life habits of the insects discussed.

O. W. CALDWELL

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The New Europe, 1789-1889. By REGINALD W. JEFFERY. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1911. Pp. xvi+401. \$2.50.

The title of Professor Jeffery's volume promises more than the contents fulfil. Over one-third of the book is devoted to the French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, and the period from 1815 to 1866 occupies most of the remaining space. Only

about seventy pages are saved for the history of Europe since the Austro-Prussian War. Of course "new" is a relative term; but it raises expectations of a full treatment of the last generation at least. Then again, the history of the French Revolution, the Napoleonic wars, the reconstruction of Europe at the Congress of Vienna, the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, the Crimean War, and the unification of Italy and Germany have been so well and so frequently described that, unless one has some special addition to make to our knowledge of these events, some suggestive point of view for the better elucidation of them or, at least, the recommendation of a virile and pleasing style which refreshes even the most hackneyed stories, one has little justification for putting this old matter before the public again. Professor Jeffery has none of these redeeming features to plead for his book. The tale is told in a perfectly ordinary chronicle style, with most tiresome detail of military movements and the more obvious political negotiations.

At the ends of the chapters are elaborate charts representing the genealogy of ideas. These charts will strike most readers as fantastic and inconclusive, while for college students (for whom the book is written) they must be utterly incomprehensible. One seeks in vain the reason for the choice and location of Professor Jeffery's tablets and diagrams. Why, for example, should a chapter (xi) on the Revolution of 1848 in Germany and Austria have appended to it a table of the pedigree of the royal house of Portugal from 1706 to 1860? Or why at the opening of a chapter (x) on the unsettled condition of Europe from 1830 to 1843 should there be chronicled a list of contemporary events in America, whose connection with Europe was most notably thin in just those years? Or how can an Oxford professor make such blunders as "Leomenie de Brienne" (p. 3), "Napoleon looked on the Papacy as a puny power that could be crushed or moulded as he liked" (p. 129), "1865, Andrew Johnson elected president" (p. 368), Napoleon the "imaginary friend" of the South German States (p. 319)?

Only in the treatment of Bismarck's policy (chaps. xiv, xv) does the author seem to rise to anything like inspiration. His presentation of the great chancellor is full of vigor, and he leaves Bismarck standing out as the one living figure of the book.

With many of Professor Jeffery's conclusions and judgments we take issue, such as the description of the *Rights of Man* as "imposing but inconclusive" (p. 11), and the statement that Bonaparte and Desaix "together fought and defeated Mélas at Marengo" (p. 58). But the ineptitudes of style are far more numerous and annoying than the inaccuracies of statement. In a word, the book seems to us to merit the condemnation of being superfluous.

DAVID S. MUZZEY

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL
NEW YORK

Voice Training for School Children. By FRANK R. RIX. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1910. Pp. v+77. \$0.60.

This is a compact compilation of conservative opinions concerning what should be done with children in purely vocal music. That the work is a collection of opinions rather than a logical following-out of a single idea is shown in the lack of uniformity in the directions given to the teacher. Now the point of view is that of the purely formal process in which the results are to be obtained by manipulation of the physical apparatus in certain prescribed ways; at another time the author recognizes that this method of building up bit by bit is inadequate, and lays stress on the necessity of